

TRAINING LITTLE CITIZENS

These Articles published weekly in these columns are Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, New York City

Parents as Educators — Property Rights of Our Children.

(By Edith Riland Cross.)
Are the property rights of our children respected in the home? Do we recognize their right to their things as we wish them to respect ours?

These are questions which have come to us in the training of our two and four-year-old boys.

Every one knows how strong is the instinct of possession, and how early it manifests itself in the tendencies of little children.

Our oldest son, Jerome, is of a very cautious, deliberate nature, prizing very highly everything that is given to him. So I decided, when he was two years old, to allow him to have one of the drawers in my own personal desk.

It delighted the child, gave him a place to keep some of his own particularly personal things, and at the same time aided his mother by keeping out of sight the hundred and one little insignificant keepsakes so dear to the heart of a child.

One look into this drawer would assure you of the great necessity for such a place, for there we find all of his Sunday school papers strung with yarn into a neat booklet. There, too, his small paper-covered books, such as the miniature set of the famous Jessie Wilcox Smith's Mother Goose.

Two tiny silver fish received at Sunday school for bringing in new scholars repose in the drawer, beside a small piece of an old bed spring given him by a 19-year-old boy, his idol in the neighborhood. Toy paper money, Easter cards and Valentines, a box of nuts, bolts and washers for fixing his coaster wagon, scissors, crayon, bits of string, yarn, a blunt needle

and a dozen smooth pebbles are but part of the miscellany in that drawer.

Occasionally, we clean out the drawer, rearranging things and discarding those that have little value. This gives the child an idea of the present value of things, and he is the judge, with only suggestions as to what things shall be thrown out.

One day, when other children were playing in the house with our boys, I noticed that Jerome became very nervous because the children were rummaging through his drawer.

At first I thought that it was very selfish of him. But I soon realized that that was his own personal property, and other children, or even other members of the family, had no right there.

Since then, playmates may always play with the many toys in the play corner near this desk, but they are not allowed to go through Jerome's drawer without his permission.

When brother John became two, I gave him the lower drawer in the desk, and his rights as owner are respected in the same way.

*Some of you may say that this would tend to make selfish children, but in our case it has been just the contrary, for these boys are happy in that they know where their things are. And instead of having to hunt to the bottom of a basket of toys for some trivial thing, they go at once to the desk drawer, and find it easily.

Let us give our children a definite place for their things, respect that place for their own personal use, and so what a pride they take in having their own recognized rights in the home.

istence exactly like this one.

Fireworks.
The well-known, war-like attitude of the city council—and others—during their official deliberations sort of puts us in the place of the man whose wife had such an even disposition—she was mad all the time.

Of course we will all admit that when a man disagrees with us the only way to do is to knock him down and drag him out—annihilate him entirely—makes no difference whether he is a doctor, lawyer, merchant, preacher or merely a mayor. There is no use trifling with opposition—simply kill it off.

The voters of each precinct will take added precaution to elect aldermen of vigorous personalities and in the pink of physical condition to represent them. Congregations will just naturally have to look out for their own preachers because the voters are not going to be held responsible. All persons having a bone to pick with them will then be invited to mix in.

In the meantime it should be noted that we, the general public of Oregon City, do not want anything that we don't want even if we say we do want it. In other words, pay no attention to us.

A Postmaster Who Works.
When a man has worked faithfully for a great many years and has finally been able to secure an important executive position, we might easily excuse him if he decided to let someone else do the hard work from that very moment. But that is not the kind of man our postmaster is. J. J. Cooke has always been a hard worker and now he is directing one of the busiest post offices in Oregon.

The work and responsibility of the Oregon City office is greater than it ever has been before. The extension of the parcel post, inauguration of the postal savings system and war savings stamps, the increase in com-

mercial publicity, along with the natural community growth, have made the postmaster's job an ever-increasing task. While Mr. Cooke has many faithful assistants, he manages a great deal of detail work himself and is never too busy to supply his services wherever there may be a vacancy.

Our postmaster is efficient, accommodating and courteous. He is one of the working people; his position has never swelled him up bigger than his job. He does his duty without making any noise about it and seems to enjoy the friendship of his fellow workers.

THE PEOPLE'S SAY

NOT CONTENT WITH TALK

There is one thing quite noticeable about the Farm Bureau district which has its membership located around Meadow Brook and Colton with an overflow into Dickey Prairie, Fernwood and Union Mills. The members are not content with talk. If they want a thing done they do it.

Last Tuesday, February 7, a special meeting was held at Meadow Brook. A strong majority voted to hold all future farm bureau meetings at Meadow Brook because of its central location, these meetings occurring on the last Tuesday of each month with the exception of July and August, when no meeting at all will be held.

Herman Chindgren was continued in office as president of the district by the unanimous vote of the six project leaders. Mr. Thompson, Benton county, who is soliciting memberships for the farm bureau, was introduced and after a little address, took advantage of a recess to sign up the majority of those present for the coming year on the new triplicate form of contract.

The entertainment, which was put on in the Colton high school on February 16, to raise money for the incidental expenses of the farm bureau and the Colton Community club, was a smashing success in spite of the bad weather which threatened to cut down the attendance. Within four dollars and twenty-five cents of the total required for the treasury for the entire year was taken in at this one affair, making it possible for a similar blow-out next fall to put a tidy surplus to the credit of the membership.

It is hard to state which was the feature of the program as every number received an enthusiastic applause which called the local artists back for more, much more of the same. The musical numbers were keenly enjoyed and the playlet, which was actually a comedy and not the tragic affair so often produced under that classification in amateur circles, made the audience "holter 'n' lair."

That the audience achieved a "holter" state was well evidenced by the way the delicious home-cooked "eats" disappeared after the show. During this period of good fellowship, Mr. Thompson of Benton county, signed up several more for the farm bureau.

Respectfully,
H. H. CHINDGREN.

A Reply.

OREGON CITY, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of the Banner-Courier.—Concerning the charge of mismanagement of county finances made at the Live Wire luncheon last week by one of the speakers, it might be nothing more than fair to state a few more of the facts in the case. The speaker explained in the course of his remarks that he had not had time to go fully into all the details of his subject, in fact he presented only such features of his subject as seems to prove his charge of mismanagement of county business.

This is a quite common practice among attorneys to state nothing but the facts favorable to sustaining the charges made, and let the opposing counsel set up the rebuttal facts if such there are.

The unfairness of this procedure in

a case like this is that there is no change given for argument and the matter goes to the press of the county and of the state unchallenged to the detriment of the good name of the county and its officials, for if, as the speaker said, "Any private business would go broke in 60 days that was run as our county is" then there can be no other conclusion than that our county business is in a woeful condition.

The statement that the county has been for 5 or 6 months paying \$71 per day interest on outstanding warrants, while there were funds on hand to the amount of \$380,000 is not disputed, but it is also a fact that the county has during this same period been receiving about \$20 a day interest on deposits.

The speaker evidently did not have time to ascertain the latter fact to calculate that 20 per cent a day is just about 2 per cent on \$350,000. In other words, about \$350,000 has been kept on interest at the rate established by law for funds in county depositories.

Now, if that is not as much interest as should be obtained, the fault is with the law makers and not the county officials. If there is any way by which the county treasurer can become his own banker and keep funds on hand loaned at 6 per cent, let us have the system for doing so explained. The truth is that the only way for the county, the state or the private citizen to avoid paying installments is to stay out of debt.

The money in the county belongs in 19 different funds, such as roads, schools, special roads, special schools, market roads, etc. In 1919 a law was passed making the county treasurer the custodian of all school district funds, which necessitates keeping the money on hand to meet the expenses of 142 different school districts of the county.

Some of the money in the county treasury is not tax money at all. For

example the unclaimed estate fund all of which goes into the totals reported on hand at the first of each month. The amount of cash on hand is by no means a fixed sum, but varies greatly being much larger near the close of a tax paying period than others, then diminishing as funds are paid out faster than they come in. We doubt if there is one-third of \$380,000 on hand right now.

So far as we know only two funds of the county are in debt.

The road fund and the high school tuition fund. The debt on the road fund is due mainly to the extravagant prices of material and labor during and following the war and at the same time the unparalleled traffic over roads and bridges.

The debt on the high school fund is due to a very unjust law passed in 1919, which compelled property outside of high school districts to pay the tuition of 80 scholars per year, more than the same territory sent to high school, the high school district boards to figure the expense per scholar. The law has been repealed but the effects of it will last for some time yet.

The budget law of 1921 provides that in certain cases, estimates or funds may be transferred from one estimate fund to another. The evident purpose being to make the surplus cash on hand in one fund pay the debt on some other fund. We are inclined to look askance at the measure and regard it as one of those ill digested chunks of legislation that cause more pains in the body politic than they cure.

H. S. ANDERSON.

The congestion in the license department of Secretary of State Sam Kozier has been relieved and licenses are being issued on the day of application. There remains no excuse for the green plate and authorities have been instructed to enforce the law. Does this apply to you?

Between You and Me

by Joe Jolly

Doughnuts.

The ladies of the Saturday club hit a delightfully popular appeal when they started in on home-made doughnuts. Have they borrowed a page from the triumphs of the Salvation Army lassies in France or do they merely woo the heart of the public as every woman knows she can win the heart of a man?

The doughboys and the doughnut girls of France made a fighting combination that the Huns could not hinder. Any doughnut of a man will fight the world and bring in more dough when the good wife backs him up with doughnuts and plenty of home cooking. It is not all in the flavor—though yum! yum! that's great enough—but there's something in the knowing that somebody cares enough to provide a morsel that staves good and touches the spot when a guy is tired, hungry and "all-in."

When the master bakers fry doughnuts it's all in the day's work and the earnings constitute the reward thereof. But when the ladies, with their own hands, design and produce good grub in the home kitchen, and feed it to hungry men, they do it because their hearts are in the right place and this old world is a mighty fine sphere to live on, after all.

The Genuine Realities of Oregon in Winter.
The snowy regions of Oregon could gain recognition as a winter playground, if there were not such a senseless tendency to make out that summer temperature perpetually abounds. The recent experiences of tourists in the ice-bound Columbia gorge may serve to set our publicity enthusiast on the right track.

There is a genuine inspiring atmosphere of rigorous winter on the frosty slopes of Mt. Hood at this time of year. The Caulfield brothers, Wallace and Raymond, enjoy an annual excursion to Government Camp in February. There they gain real refreshment and exhilaration in skiing over the sixteen-foot banks of snow in the delightful environment of a glittering mountain peak. This is the genuine essence of winter. Folks go into the rare, crisp atmosphere of the high Cascades for their health—at all times of the year.

With the establishment of automobile highways more people will go into the mountains in summer and the hardy ones will continue to enjoy the unrivaled benefits of winter.

Some Features of Bridge Design.
As the huge sections of steel are steadily going into place in our new bridge the design of the structure becomes apparent. The innumerable perforations in sight indicate that fiery rivets will soon be flying and noisy trip-hammers welding the members into one solid unit of symmetry.

Mr. C. B. McCullough, Oregon state highway bridge engineer is the designer of our bridge. Mr. McCullough is a man who appreciates the decorative possibilities of such a project and he has patterned with an eye to its lasting beauty, as well as its permanent serviceability. The rugged and precipitous environment of the structure would naturally suggest a massive treatment and this is the conception that has been followed throughout. The frail, thread-like appearance of the old suspension bridge has never been in perfect accord with the surroundings.

The through-arch type of construction is not so frequently used in engineering as the overhead arch—where the driveway rests entirely above the span. In many respects there will be no other bridge in ex-



Cecelia Gustaf

SCIENTIFIC and occult evangelist and teacher of occult mysteries, will speak at Odd Fellows' Hall next Sunday at 8 P. M., under control of speakers from other worlds.

After lecture will bring and take messages from this and other spheres. This is the lady that the press has said so much about because of her proficiency and prophecies which have come true. Private consultation at Electric Annex over Penny Store.



AN INVESTMENT

IN A PUBLIC UTILITY IS AN INVESTMENT In Necessary Public Service

Demand for Electric Energy Has Shown a Heavy Increase

There is no better index of the Growth and Prosperity of a Community than its demand for electric energy that is, for Light and Power. The figures given below show the substantial increase in the total annual output of electric energy of this Company in the last eight years.

Year	Kilowatt Hour Production
1921	297,950,100
1914	184,765,949
Increase	113,184,151

This is an Increase of over 61 per cent

A business supplying necessary service to nearly 40 communities and over 330,000 people, 365 days in the year, and growing at the above rate, is a good one to invest in.

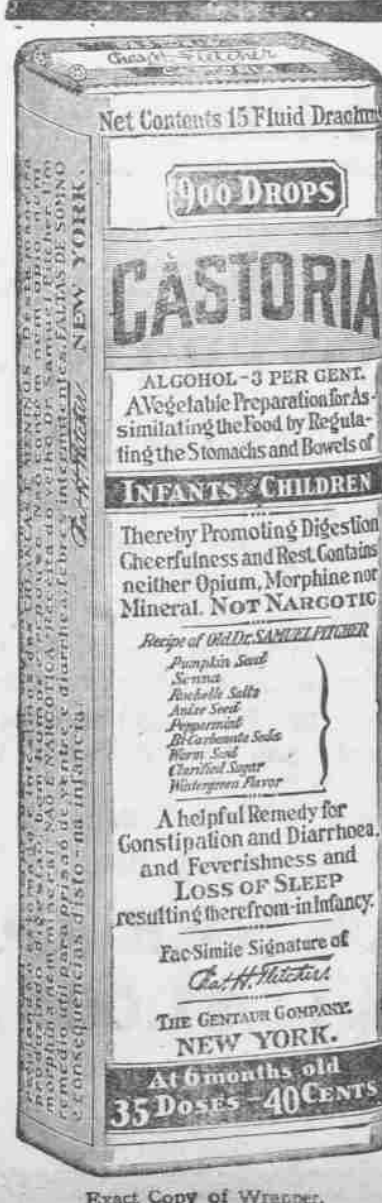
That is why we are inviting you to subscribe for a few shares of our 7 per cent Prior Preference stock which is offered at 96 to yield you a 7.3 per cent return annually. Dividends payable every three months. You can buy for cash or on easy payments.

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